CIAOCI SNMEASA 750305 ARDP86T00608R000400110044-0
Middle East, Africa, South Asia 5 Mar 75

S/NFD/NDA/CD 1 of 1 → No. 0439/75

Approved For Release 2000/09/14 : CIA-RDP86T00608R000400010044-0 **Secret**

No Foreign Dissem



STAFF NOTES:

Middle East Africa South Asia

Secret

134

No. 0439/75 March 5, 1975

Approved For Release 2000/09/14: CIA-RDP86T00608R000400010044-0

Approved For Release 2000/09/14: CIA-RDP86T00608R000400010044-0

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad Background Use Only/Controlled Dissem

Warning Notice
Sensitive Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

Classified by 005827
Exempt from general declassification schedule of E. O. 11652, exemption category:
§ 5B (1), (2), and (3)
Automatically declassified on: Date Impossible to Determine

MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA - SOUTH ASIA

This publication is prepared for regional specialists in the Washington community by the Middle East - Africa Division, Office of Current Intelligence, with occasional contributions from other offices within the Directorate of Intelligence. Comments and queries are welcome. They should be directed to the authors of the individual articles.

CONTENTS

South	Yemen:	Stability	Assessmen	t	• • •	•	ა •		<i>u</i> , •	•	. 1
Kenya- Repa	Ethiopia air Rela	a: Kenyatt tions	a Decides	to		•		• •			. 2

Mar 5, 1975

SECRET

Approved For Release 2000/09/14: CIA-RDP86T00608R000400010044-0

Approved For Release 2000/09/14 SEGAFRDP86T00608R000400010044-0

South Yemen

25X1C

Stability Assessment

Yemen's ruling National Front is in firm control of the country as it moves toward the sixth party congress scheduled for later this month.

25X1C 25X1C The military is the only domestic group capable of challenging the National Front,

25X1C

have been filled by National Front members and dissidents have been purged from the armed forces. Moreover, Soviet advisers attached to the South Yemeni military probably could impede a coup because of their effective control of supplies. Anti-government feeling is reportedly higher in the army than the air force, but plotters would probably find it difficult to organize without their intentions becoming known to omnipresent government intelligence agents.

25X1C

25X1C

25X1C

South Yemeni exiles

25X1C

25X1C

have been largely ineffectual. Furthermore, the exiles--many of whom rely on tribal affiliations for cohesion--are viewed as anachronistic by most South Yemenis.

25X1C

25X1C

The pressure of an external military threat would present the best chance for a basic change in the regime,

25X1C

appeared to have a chance of success, discontented civilian and army elements would turn against the National Front.

Scenario nearly developed in late 1972 when North Yemeni and South Yemeni forces clashed along the border. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD/BACKGROUND USE ONLY/CONTROLLED DISSEM)

25X1A

Mar 5, 1975

1

Kenya-Ethiopia

Kenyatta Decides to Repair Relations

President Kenyatta appears to have gotten over his anger at the Ethiopian military rulers for their treatment of Haile Selassie and the mass executions in November. The Kenyan leader has taken steps to restore cooperation between the two countries that has been based on mutual security interests.

25X6

intends to establish working contact with the Ethiopian government. Kenya supports 25X6 the territorial integrity of Ethiopia and favors continued US military aid for Ethiopia.

Last October, Kenyatta refused to meet with an Ethiopian military goodwill delegation and instructed his top associates not to see the Ethiopians; however, working level Kenyan defense officials met with the delegation. A Kenyan official said in December that Nairobi was concerned over reports of the radical orientation of the Ethiopian ruling group and was closely studying its relationship with Addis Ababa.

Kenya and Ethiopia signed a secret mutual defense pact in 1963 that was primarily designed to protect both countries from Somali military attacks or subversion instigated by Somali-backed guerrillas. The Mogadiscio government claims large parts of Ethiopia and Kenya inhabited by Somali-speaking nomads.

The treaty provides for regular consultations between defense officials and cooperation in security matters. Prior to the military takeover in Addis Ababa in February 1974, Ethiopian and Kenyan officials met periodically. At times during the 1960s Kenyan and Ethiopian field commanders in areas adjacent to Somalia coordinated operations against dissident Somali tribesmen.

(Continued)

Mar 5, 1975

2

SECRET

SECRET Approved For Release 2000/09/14 : CIA-RDP86T00608R000400010044-0

The small, poorly-equipped Kenyan garrison presently stationed in the Somali border area probably could cope with small scale guerrilla attacks, but would be no match for the Sovietequipped Somali army. The Kenyans have always counted on the likelihood that any Somali military action in the area would be concentrated on Ethiopia, Mogadiscio's major adversary. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

25X1A

(143-7228)

Mar 5, 1975

3